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Revise online again and choose the odd one out. https://quizlet.com/_58pxwd?x=1jqt&i=fghkz

1. He **punched/ snapped/ grabbed** me on the nose.
2. They all **punched/ slapped/ shook** him on the back to congratulate him.
3. The nurse **pointed/ beckoned to/ saluted** her to come into the room.
4. She **rubbed/ wiped/ stroked** the cat as it sat in her lap.
5. He **snapped/ grabbed/ flexed** his suitcase and ran to the train.
6. It was dark in the cellar so he had to **grope/ scratch/ grab** for a light switch.
7. They **waved/ beckoned/ saluted** goodbye as the boat left the harbour.
8. He **groped/ scratched/ stroked** his head as he didn't know what to do.
9. Here is the handkerchief to **wipe/ rub/ pat** your nose.
10. He **shook/ rubbed/ wiped** his hands together to get them warm.

10

Crossword: <https://learningapps.org/display?v=pj224di5318>

ACROSS

4. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
12. _____

DOWN

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
5. _____
10. _____
11. _____
13. _____

11

Body idioms. Write the part of the body to create an idiom

chest foot feet hand head heart (x2) leg stomach tongue / tan/

1. Could you **give me a** _____ with my homework? It's really difficult. _____
2. You really **put your** _____ in it when you told Mark that Jane had been married before. _____
3. You can't be serious. You must be **pulling my** _____! _____
4. I can't remember her name but it's **on the tip of my** _____. _____
5. I'm not sure I want to go climbing now. I'm starting to **get cold** _____. _____
6. The test is on Friday. I've **got butterflies in my** _____. _____
7. When Miriam left David, she **broke his** _____. _____
8. I **can't get that song out of my** _____. I keep whistling it. _____
9. You need to **learn** the irregular past tenses by _____. _____
10. I need to tell somebody about it and **get it off my** _____. _____

12

Listen and fill in the gaps

Smile ... and the world smiles with you.

A. Humans can _____ smile from a distance of 90 metres. It's one of the oldest and most basic forms of _____ – a _____ which indicates peaceful intentions. A smile or laugh means the same thing in all cultures, and they are both _____. In 1962, a laughing 'epidemic' started with a group of schoolgirls in _____ other villages. _____ some months later, after fourteen schools had closed because students couldn't concentrate.

B. This type of _____ of interest to _____ who study the origins and effects of smiles and _____. They believe that humans had the ability to smile and laugh millions of years ago. Even before languages _____ probably helped humans to _____ relationships, and this is still true today. A baby's smile, for example, brings it love and attention before it can talk, and at play or work laughter can show that people trust one another. This is also true for _____ which laugh in their own _____. Humans, though, have learned to be more _____ and in modern society laughing at people or making them laugh can be used both as a _____.

C. Other studies have shown that smiling and laughing can bring considerable health benefits. Both cause the brain to _____ into the body. This reduces stress and helps to _____. Laughing is also good for your heart and _____.

20 seconds of laughter has the same effect as three minutes of exercise. Strangely, _____ and laughter have exactly the same effects, so even if you're unhappy, just smile or try to laugh and you should feel better. This may explain why _____ has grown in popularity. Laughter yoga, for example, was started by an Indian doctor in Mumbai in 1995 and there are now more than 8,000 groups around the world. There people meet, play and laugh with each other to make themselves happier and healthier.

D. For most of us, though, it's the everyday smiles from others which are _____. Mother Teresa of Calcutta, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, _____ and that _____ the soul, making the world a _____. If that is the case, and as smiles and laughter are free, maybe we should be more generous with them.

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Are the sentences true or false?

1. Laughing is contagious.
2. Chimpanzees can laugh, and so can rats.
3. There are scientists who study laughter.
4. Smiles and laughter existed before any languages.
5. It is good for your health to fake smiles.
6. There are doctors who practise laughter therapy.

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Find the opposite of the words below

1. complex (paragraph A)
2. violent (paragraph A)
3. weaken (paragraph C)
4. genuine (paragraph C)
5. mean (adj) (paragraph D)